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WATER BIRDS OF THE VICINITY OF POINT PINOS,
CALIFORNIA

BY ROLLO HOWARD BECK

DURING the period between March 1, 1903, and July 13, 1910, while in the service of the California Academy of Sciences as chief field assistant, I spent considerable time in collecting water birds in the general vicinage of Point Pinos—Monterey Bay and the adjacent ocean. The precise periods of my activity were from September 8 to September 29, November 9 to December 31, 1903; March 1 to April 27, 1904; November 2, 1904, to February 25, 1905; February 13, 1907, to February 6, 1908; August 12, 1909, to January 22, 1910.

While my efforts were directed chiefly to collecting and preparing specimens, I availed myself of such opportunity as was afforded to make notes on the relative abundance and time of occurrence of the birds that came under observation, and the results are summarized in the following pages. When deemed expedient to supplement my own observations, I have freely incorporated those of Mr. Loomis as reported in his papers on California water birds, published in the "Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences," 2d ser., v. 5, pp. 177-224; *ibid.*, v. 6, pp. 1-30; 3d ser., Zool., v. 2, pp. 277-322; *ibid.*, pp. 349-363.

With the exception of the omission of the vernacular and technical names of the subspecies, the nomenclature in the following pages conforms to the third edition of the A. O. U. Check-List.

September 17, 1910

In closing this brief prefatory note, I desire to make acknowledgment of the assistance rendered in the preparation of this paper by Mr. Leverett Mills Loomis, Director of the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences, and Mr. Edward Winslow Gifford, Assistant Curator of the Department of Ornithology.

1. *Æchmophorus occidentalis*. WESTERN GREBE.—This species appears after the breeding season and occurs in varying numbers through the winter, being common at times. It lingers on into May. It prefers the quiet waters of Monterey Bay to the open ocean.

2. *Colymbus holboëlli*. HOLBØLL'S GREBE.—In fall and winter this grebe is by no means a rare bird on the bay, especially in the harbor at Monterey and along the shore to Pacific Grove. Specimens obtained in April and early May are in high plumage.

3. *Colymbus auritus*. HORNED GREBE.—The Horned Grebe is apparently less abundant on Monterey Bay than its congener, the Eared Grebe. It is also a later arrival from breeding grounds. Some March and April examples approach high plumage.

4. *Colymbus nigricollis*. EARED GREBE.—It appears during the middle of summer and remains through the winter, loitering on into spring. It is apparently the commonest representative of the family visiting Monterey Bay.

5. *Podilymbus podiceps*. PIED-BILLED GREBE.—The "Didapper" is apparently only an stray on Monterey Bay in the vicinity of Point Pinos.

6. *Gavia immer*. LOON.—Of the three loons found in this vicinity, this species seems to be the least numerous. However, it is tolerably common in the winter season. The earliest and latest dates of capture are October 15 and June 15.

7. *Gavia pacifica*. PACIFIC LOON.—Outnumbering all the loons, it is truly abundant at times late in autumn, through the winter, and in spring. In 1909, two loons, probably of this species, were seen as early as August 19. Great numbers pass Point Pinos on their way north at the end of May; stragglers remain into June.

8. *Gavia stellata*. RED-THROATED LOON.—Apparently the Red-throated Loon arrives from the north about as early as its

black-throated relatives; the majority appear to depart about a month earlier in spring. It is decidedly common at times.

9. *Lunda cirrhata*. TUFTED PUFFIN.—Neither Mr. Loomis nor myself have observed the "Sea Parrot" in this immediate vicinity during January, February, March, and April. According to our observations it is a rather common visitant at intervals during the rest of the year.

10. *Cerorhinca monocerata*. RHINOCEROS AUKLET.—So far as I am aware, the earliest and latest occurrences in this vicinity are September 27 and the middle of May. It is a common winter bird; in 1907 it was numerous as early as October 14.

11. *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*. CASSIN'S AUKLET.—Although there are no breeding places in the immediate neighborhood of Point Pinos, individuals occur in the height of the breeding season. Early in August there are inroads from breeding resorts. As a winter bird it is common, though perhaps varying in numbers in different years.

12. *Phaleris psittacula*. PAROQUET AUKLET.—In January, 1905, one was taken on the 14th and two on the 17th; all were several miles offshore. In January, 1908, twelve were captured on the 13th, one on the 15th, and one on the 30th. All were found several miles from shore. A dead one was picked up on the bath-house beach at Pacific Grove on the 28th.

13. *Synthliboramphus antiquus*. ANCIENT MURRELET.—That the experience of Mr. Loomis in finding this boreal auk common in December, 1894, and January, 1895, was not exceptional, is proved by my own observations. The species is certainly a common winter one. In 1907, the first seen were six on October 21; by the middle of November they had become common. In 1909, two were shot on September 2. Three stragglers were noted March 22, 1907.

14. *Brachyramphus marmoratus*. MARBLED MURRELET.—A striking instance of variation in abundance and times of occurrence is furnished in this species. Flights of adults similar to those noted by Mr. Loomis at the end of July and in August, 1894, were not witnessed by me. Mr. Loomis found these birds common in the midwinter of 1894-1895, while I found them scarce in the midwinter of 1904-1905. In 1907, during the last of February and through March these murrelets were passing north, usually in pairs. A straggler was seen on April

2. An adult of the vanguard was taken June 22 and a young-of-the-year June 29. In 1909, through the fall and during December they were not uncommon. In January, 1910, their ranks appeared to be thinned, as only a few were met with.

A male, February 18, had assumed to a considerable extent the nuptial dress. March specimens of the Academy's series approach more nearly the complete attire. A male, March 26, is apparently in nearly full feather.

15. *Brachyramphus hypoleucus*. XANTUS'S MURRELET.—It is a remarkable circumstance that Xantus's Murrelet, a bird breeding in the subtropics, should occur in the vicinity of Point Pinos in midwinter with the Ancient Murrelet, a bird breeding in boreal regions. My records for the vicinity of Point Pinos are as follows:

From November 24, 1904, to February 4, 1905, Xantus's Murrelets were seen nearly every time a trip was made to the seaward of Point Pinos. On the 6th of December eleven were captured and on January 2 twenty were seen, ten of which were taken. They were common up to the day of my departure, February 25.

In 1907, a pair, flying northward, was seen on April 25; on July 29, several pairs were also seen winging their way northward; eleven specimens were prepared in August after the 13th of the month; September 2, fifty or more, mostly in pairs, were observed as they were flying out of the bay; they were common on September 6, one little company numbered half a dozen; a few were noted along to December 5.

During my stay in 1909 they were scarce.

Mr. Gifford informs me that the lining of the wings in the Academy's series of thirty-six specimens shows a complete intergradation between the white and gray aspects said to characterize *B. hypoleucus* and "*B. craverii*" respectively. Further, No. 10,197 has the lining of the wings chiefly white, but exhibits no white on the exposed portion of the inner web of the outer primary, and but little of the white tipping on the dark colored feathers on the sides of the body. No. 15,820 has the white lining of the wings and the white inner web of the outer primaries, and, when viewed superficially, appears to lack the white tipping of the feathers on the sides of the body. Closer examination, however, reveals under the surface new feathers with white tips.

These facts do not argue well for the validity of "*Brachyramphus craverii*."

16. **Cephus columba.** PIGEON GUILLEMOT.—Only an occasional straggler occurs in winter. In March "Sea Pigeons" reappear, and become very common with the advance of spring. During the height of the breeding season they retire to their breeding places, forsaking the vicinity of Point Pinos save when on fishing excursions. By the middle of September they cease to be plentiful. The Academy's series of one hundred and thirty-six specimens fairly exhibits the various plumages incident to this species.

17. **Uria troille.** MURRE.—Another instance of irregular occurrence in the winter season is afforded by this well-known resident species. During some years they are more abundant in December and January than in others. Visitors, apparently coming from nearby rookeries and bent on fishing, are common early in summer. The young-of-the-year, unable to fly, begin to arrive toward the end of July, the 24th being the earliest date of occurrence noted by me.

18. **Megalestris skua.** SKUA.—The third edition of the A. O. U. Check-List ignores the specimen of the Skua obtained by Colonel Pike "off Monterey," at one time in the possession of the late George N. Lawrence and now in the American Museum of Natural History. It is therefore with no small degree of satisfaction that I record a male (No. 10,920 C. A. S.) shot by me on Monterey Bay on August 7, 1907.

19. **Stercorarius pomarinus.** POMARINE JAEGER.—Occurs in the vicinity of Point Pinos in every month in the year, but it is really common only during its passage southward in August, September, and October. Intermediate phases predominate. The extreme dark phase is not infrequent, but the extreme light phase is rare. The Academy's series of one hundred and seventy specimens represents all of these styles.

These jaegers pursue the gulls and terns, but seldom, if ever, molest the shearwaters with whom they often fish.

20. **Stercorarius parasiticus.** PARASITIC JAEGER.—Not nearly as common as its larger relative, the Pomarine Jaeger; still it is by no means a rarity. It is most numerous in August and September. My latest fall date is November 10, when one individual was taken. The Academy has eighty-three specimens exhibiting the extreme and intermediate phases.

21. *Stercorarius longicaudus*. LONG-TAILED JAEGER.—The male mentioned by Mr. Loomis still remains the only specimen on record from this region.

22. *Rissa tridactyla*. KITTIWAKE.—One was taken November 22, 1904. A few were noted during December, 1904, and January, 1905. In February of the latter year they were common.

On my arrival in February, 1907, I found them common; for a time they were the commonest gulls of the vicinity. They remained until the latter part of April, several being seen on the 25th. In the following autumn, I saw one on the 6th of November; they became common in December and in January, 1908.

In the fall of 1909 and through the following winter, to the end of my stay on January 22, only a few were met with, the first on November 15.

23. *Larus hyperboreus*. GLAUCOUS GULL.—To the two specimens mentioned by Mr. Loomis, I am able to add a third, a white bird captured by Mr. Manuel Duarte in Monterey Harbor and mounted by him and now on exhibition in his store in Monterey.

24. *Larus glaucescens*. GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL.—In this vicinity, as elsewhere on the coast of middle California, this gull is abundant in the winter season. My earliest date is October 25. In 1907, the majority had departed by May 10.

25. *Larus occidentalis*. WESTERN GULL.—Through most of the year this gull is abundant. Several sets of eggs were taken June 6, 1907, at Point Carmel, where a few pairs of these birds nest.

26. *Larus argentatus*. HERRING GULL.—While not as abundant as the two preceding species, still it is tolerably common during the winter season, arriving early in fall and lingering on into May.

27. *Larus californicus*. CALIFORNIA GULL.—As in other localities along the coast of middle California, this gull is abundant in winter. It makes its appearance in this vicinity toward the end of summer and departs late in spring.

28. *Larus delawarensis*. RING-BILLED GULL.—Found in fall, winter, and spring, but it is not common hereabouts. It appears to be a bird of the quieter waters, being more numerous at the mouth of the Salinas River.

29. **Larus canus.** MEW GULL.—I learn from Mr. Gifford that the characters ascribed to "*Larus brachyrhynchus*" are all to be found in *Larus canus*, which is a common winter bird on this coast.

30. **Larus heermanni.** HEERMANN'S GULL.—Migration northward from the subtropics and tropics after the breeding season is well illustrated in Heermann's Gulls. They arrive from the south in force in June and July and with the advance of the season increase in numbers, at times rivaling the most abundant of the other gulls. They decline with the approach of their breeding season and in April and May are represented in this vicinity only by stragglers. By the latter part of January, 1908, the majority were white-headed.

31. **Larus philadelphia.** BONAPARTE'S GULL.—This is not a winter gull in the vicinity of Point Pinos. Three individuals December 9 and one December 24, 1907, are all I have to supplement Mr. Loomis's record of December 19, 1894. As a bird of passage, it is very common in later April and in May, about to the close of the third week. It is common in October and remains on into November.

32. **Xema sabini.** SABINE'S GULL.—Ocurring in abundance in winter at Callao Bay, Peru, it is not surprising that these gulls pass Monterey in considerable numbers.

During the latter part of September, 1903, they were common off Point Pinos, journeying southward. Some eighty specimens were taken.

In 1907, about fifty were seen on July 22; they were common by July 30 and abundant through most of August; a few were noted along during September; the last one seen was on October 28.

In 1909, a few were observed during the last of August and through September. One was secured on October 6.

In returning to their nesting grounds, they apparently keep well offshore. I am able to report only eleven birds for the return-migration—all observed between the 15th and 21st of May, 1907.

In the Academy's collection there are one hundred and thirty-three specimens from this vicinity.

33. **Sterna maxima.** ROYAL TERN.—Mr. Loomis found the Royal Tern decidedly common at intervals during his sojourn in December, 1894, and January, 1895. I failed to find them

common during any of my visits, further illustrating the variable abundance in different years of the water birds of this vicinity.

34. *Sterna elegans*. ELEGANT TERN.—I have never met with the Elegant Tern in this locality. Mr. Loomis, however, took a number of specimens and saw others during September and October, 1896.

35. *Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—Forster's Tern is a migrant in this vicinity, passing by in spring and fall. The precise status of this and the two following species has not been fully worked out in this State. The Academy's series contains seventy-eight California specimens.

36. *Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—That the Common Tern is of common occurrence in California has been entirely overlooked in recent years by ornithologists. In 1907, one was shot April 29; a few were seen during May, the last on the 18th. August 2 of the same year one was taken; through September they were common and a few tarried on into October. In 1909, a few were noted on the 27th and 30th of August. They were common through September of this year, and a few occurred in October. There are one hundred and nine Californian specimens in the Academy's collection.

37. *Sterna paradisæa*. ARCTIC TERN.—In passing Monterey in their migration to the antipodes, they occur inshore in varying numbers late in August and in September. The Academy's collection contains twenty specimens from the vicinage of Point Pinos.

38. *Sterna antillarum*. LEAST TERN.—While not actually seen in the immediate neighborhood of Point Pinos, these terns probably occur *in transitu*; as a small breeding colony is established at Moss, near the mouth of the Salinas River. August 25, 1903, young birds were just able to fly. The middle of June, 1907, nesting was commencing; by August 28 the young were awing.

39. *Hydrochelidon nigra*. BLACK TERN.—On the 9th and 16th of August, 1907, a few were seen flying southward. Two were taken on the 2nd and one on the 6th of the following September. On the 6th of September, 1909, two were noticed heading southward.

40. *Diomedea nigripes*. BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS.—Singularly, "Gonies" were apparently absent from the vicinity of

Point Pinos during my last visit, August 12, 1909, to January 22, 1910. In 1907, they were seen frequently from April 25 onward to August 27; then there was a hiatus until January 28, 1908, when a male was taken. My notes for 1904 and 1905 show only one occurrence, two individuals on January 30 of the latter year.

41. *Diomedea albatrus*. SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS.—Strange to say this albatross has not been taken by me. Only on one occasion, December 12, 1904, did I see an albatross that might have been this species. Mr. Loomis, however, found it quite common in the winter of 1894 and 1895 and in the fall of 1896.

42. *Fulmarus glacialis*. FULMAR.—April 15, 1904, Fulmars were still common. But few were present during the winter of 1904-1905. In 1907, one was seen October 14, and in November they were common. Fully two thousand were observed on the 19th. Through December and the following January they were also common. In 1909, two were noted August 17 and a few through October; during November and December and in January of 1910, they were common, and fed largely on jelly fish.

"*Fulmarus rodgersi*" is included under *Fulmarus glacialis*.

43. *Daption capense*. PINTADO PETREL.—Col. Pike's specimen, now in the American Museum of Natural History, is the only one that has been reported from this region.

44. *Puffinus creatopus*. PINK-FOOTED SHEARWATER.—These shearwaters are common sojourners in this vicinity after their breeding season in the South Temperate Zone. Eight individuals seen February 27, 1907, probably belonged to the vanguard of that year. Before the end of November the majority take their departure, only stragglers remaining.

45. *Puffinus opisthomelas*. BLACK-VENTED SHEARWATER.—Coming to this vicinity after their breeding season in the subtropics, these shearwaters occur in great numbers, ranking second among the petrels in the scale of abundance. Their time of arrival varies in different summers. Their numbers also vary in different years. My earliest date of occurrence in 1907 was July 22, while in 1909 it was September 22. The last week of April witnesses their final departure for the breeding grounds.

46. *Puffinus griseus*. SOOTY SHEARWATER.—I have observed them in every month of the year. During the height of their

breeding season in the South Temperate Zone only stragglers are present. During the latter part of April they return in force, becoming very abundant in May and irregularly so in summer and early fall. In 1907, a gathering of fully twenty thousand was seen on November 4, a late date for such large numbers.

47. *Puffinus tenuirostris*. SLENDER-BILLED SHEARWATER.—Seemingly they are of regular occurrence in this vicinity in the return-migration to the Southern Hemisphere. In some years, however, they appear to be more numerous than in others, notably in December, 1895, as observed by Mr. Joseph Mailiard. December 2, 1907, was the day of greatest numbers in my experience, twenty-nine specimens being secured and others seen in a gathering of over two thousand Black-vented Shearwaters. The earliest occurrence coming within my observation is October 14, 1907, and the latest, January 30, 1908, a specimen being taken in each instance.

48. *Puffinus carneipes*. FLESH-FOOTED SHEARWATER.—In all, ten specimens of this shearwater have been taken by me in the vicinity of Point Pinos, adding another species to the list of birds of the American side of the Pacific. The specimens were obtained under the following dates: November 23, 1903; November 24, 1904; February 27, April 29, June 25, August 27, September 2, and November 4, 1907.

49. *Puffinus bulleri*. BULLER'S SHEARWATER.—The A. O. U. Check-List has rechristened this bird the "New Zealand Shearwater," and has defined its range as "New Zealand; north casually to California." Ten specimens have been taken by me in fall off Point Pinos, double the number recorded from New Zealand seas in Godman's "Monograph of the Pétrels." The first recorded specimen from the Northern Hemisphere was taken by Mr. Loomis, and noted by him in the fourth of his California water bird papers.

50. *Puffinus cinereus*. BLACK-TAILED SHEARWATER.—The only record we have for this vicinity is the time-honored one of Lawrence, based on Pike's specimen, which is now housed in the American Museum of Natural History.

51. *Oceanodroma furcata*. FORK-TAILED PETREL.—In its migrations this petrel probably passes Point Pinos well offshore. Sometimes it comes within the shelter of the land. Such was the case in June, 1895, when it was plentiful in the

Monterey harbor. Again, early in November, 1903, sixteen were taken, and some others seen, on Monterey Bay, about a mile off Point Pinos.

52. *Oceanodroma melania*. BLACK PETREL.—September 14, 1903, a few were found on the south side of Monterey Bay.

In the spring of 1907, they were first met with on May 27, three being shot as they were winging their way northward over the ocean, two miles west of Point Pinos. Two were noted on the 28th and two on the 29th. On the 31st over a dozen were seen off Point Cypress. June 3 one was taken. June 22, about five miles west of Point Pinos, I saw a dozen or more, shooting three of them. June 25 one was captured. July 8, several miles northwest of Point Cypress, one was seen heading north. On the 22nd, in the same vicinity, about thirty were noticed. On the 24th they were quite common about eight miles west of Point Pinos; sixteen were captured. Six were observed on the 26th. August 12 and 14 single individuals were shot and August 19 half a dozen were seen. On the 21st and 22nd they were fairly common in the morning, feeding in current streaks two or three miles north of Point Pinos. Fifteen were taken on the 22nd. August 26 they were common. A few were noted on the 27th and 30th. September 2 a few were encountered about four miles to the northward of Point Pinos. On the 14th quite a number were seen in the same vicinage, searching for food. They were the last of the season, so far as noticed by me.

September 13, 1909, two were observed on the ocean about seven miles west of Point Pinos.

53. *Oceanodroma homochroa*. ASHY PETREL.—In 1907, a few individuals were observed on May 20. On July 24 several were seen, two of them being captured. They were well offshore, about eight miles west of Point Pinos. In this situation Black Petrels were quite common. August 21 a solitary individual, feeding with Black Petrels, was taken on the ocean two or three miles north of Point Pinos.

In the fall of 1909, scattering birds were seen in September, the first on the 13th. One was taken on the 20th. October 8 a specimen was shot, the only one observed during the month. On the 1st of November, I went out about eight miles west of Point Pinos. A low fog came in toward noon, with rising wind and sea, and a number of Ashy Petrels drifted in with it.

I put out some bait and secured about twenty in less than three hours. Two or three Fork-tailed Petrels put in an appearance, one coming close to the boat. On November 4, the day's trip extended six miles out from Point Pinos into a bank of fog. Here I saw four of these petrels, two of which were secured.

54. *Phalacrocorax auritus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—Monterey Bay in the vicinity of Point Pinos does not afford the same attractions for these "shags" as the land-locked bays of San Francisco and Tomales. During the time of the year when they are at large only occasional individuals have been observed. There is no rookery in the immediate neighborhood.

55. *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*. BRANDT'S CORMORANT.—Brandt's Cormorants are abundant residents hereabouts. They nest on the islets along the shore south of Point Pinos. September 29, 1909, a few downy young were taken.

56. *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*. PELAGIC CORMORANT.—Common residents, but in some nesting seasons they appear to find more congenial fishing grounds elsewhere than along the south shore of Monterey Bay.

57. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. WHITE PELICAN.—Two bands of half a dozen each, heading down the coast, were seen November 12, 1904, near Monterey.

58. *Pelecanus californicus*. CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN.—Arriving from the south after their breeding season, they occur here commonly, remaining until the advent of the next season of reproduction.

59. *Mergus serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—In the period of general distribution, these mergansers are common in this vicinity.

60. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—The region under consideration is not a suitable one for river ducks. Incidentally, some have been observed as they were passing over. A male of the present species was shot December 24, 1907, in the vicinity of Point Pinos.

61. *Dafila acuta*. PINTAIL.—August 12, 1907, a male in eclipse plumage and a female were shot on Monterey Bay.

62. *Marila collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.—A drake is reported by Mr. Loomis in the second of his series of water bird papers.

63. *Charitonetta albeola*. BUFFLE-HEAD.—Mr. Loomis has recorded this duck from this vicinity.

64. *Harelda hyemalis*. OLD-SQUAW.—December 23, 1904, one specimen was taken. It was the only one seen by me.

65. *Histrionicus histrionicus*. HARLEQUIN DUCK.—June 6, 1907, an adult male in worn plumage was shot by me at Point Carmel. Mr. Loomis captured an adult male July 7, 1894, and a female May 25, 1897.

66. *Oidemia americana*. SCOTER.—In 1909, a pair was seen November 1 and another pair November 4. On each occasion the male was secured.

67. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Pensioners occur through the summer, keeping near the surf. About September 1 detachments from the north pass by. In November their ranks are reinforced. While not so numerous in winter as the following species, nevertheless they are common.

68. *Oidemia perspicillata*. SURF SCOTER.—Flights of Surf Scoters occur in October and November. As winter residents, they are abundant. During the last of April, 1907, flocks were still passing north. As in the preceding species, disabled birds are found through the summer.

69. *Erismatura jamaicensis*. RUDDY DUCK.—It is represented in this vicinity during the season of general dispersion.

70. *Branta nigricans*. BLACK BRANT.—Although geese pass Point Pinos in some numbers, but one specimen was captured, a male Black Brant taken November 8, 1907. On the same day three flocks of Black Brant were seen. In 1909, three individuals of this species were seen on November 26 and eight on December 9.

71. *Dendrocygna bicolor*. FULVOUS TREE-DUCK.—Three were taken at the mouth of the Carmel River.

72. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—After the nesting season has passed, solitary individuals are occasionally seen flying over the bay and ocean or sitting on the rocks and kelp along the shore and even on the drifting kelp on the open bay and ocean.

73. *Nycticorax nycticorax*. NIGHT HERON.—“Squawks” probably breed in the neighborhood. They occur about the lagoons and the call-notes of passing birds are heard in the evening.

74. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Two or three were heard on December 16, 1909, at the mouth of the Carmel River.

75. *Fulica americana*. COOT.—Here, as elsewhere in middle California, "Mud-hens" abound during the winter season in suitable situations. Some spend the summer on the lagoons in Monterey and Seaside.

76. *Phalaropus fulicarius*. RED PHALAROPE.—As the shore was not systematically patrolled, I have not much to say of the shore birds frequenting the sandy beaches and surf-beaten rocks. Moreover, the immediate vicinity of Point Pinos does not afford congenial haunts for the denizens of the salt marshes and sandy beaches. However, in my search offshore for albatrosses and petrels, I encountered phalaropes in abundance.

Red Phalaropes arrive from the north early in August and occur through autumn and are common at times, extensive flights taking place. Some linger through December and January. There are fifteen specimens of such winter birds in the Academy's collection. I have not found Red Phalaropes in great force in spring, a few northbound travellers the last half of May being the only ones observed by me. I infer from his article on the Northern Phalarope ("Bird-Lore," v. 7, p. 273) that Mr. Chapman saw many Red Phalaropes on this coast at the end of May, 1902.

77. *Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—The Northern Phalarope has been found in every calendar month of summer. Nevertheless, there is an interval of over a month between the departure of the last stragglers in June and the arrival of the advance guard in July. The height of the southbound movement occurs in August, when they are abundant. Some linger into November. Toward the end of April they reappear and become abundant during the first half of May. Afterwards they decline in numbers. Mr. Chapman notes (l. c.) an instance of arrested migration during the latter half of May.

78. *Pisobia bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Mr. Joseph Mailliard has recorded in "The Auk" (v. 15, p. 51) the capture of a male on the ocean beach south of Point Pinos, August 25, 1897.

79. *Pisobia minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—In connection with the record of the capture of *Pisobia bairdi*, Mr. Joseph Mailliard incidentally mentions the occurrence of a flock of *Pisobia minutilla*.

80. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Of this common California species, I have obtained but one specimen in this vicinity. "*E. mauri*" is included under *E. pusillus*.

81. *Calidris leucophæa*. SANDERLING.—They occur as migrants on the beaches of the vicinity.

82. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—This species has been noted only during the exodus-migration.

83. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*. WILLET.—The Willet has been positively identified only during July and August.

84. *Heteractitis incanus*. WANDERING TATTLER.—Frequenting the surf-beaten rocks, these tattlers are common during both migrations. In the exodus-migration, they arrive in July. In the return-migration, my earliest date is April 20.

85. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Two females were taken on May 10, 1907.

86. *Numenius americanus*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—My only records are for the close of summer.

87. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—A single male was taken on April 8 and another on May 13, 1907. During the latter part of July of the same year some were seen going south over Monterey Bay.

88. *Squatarola squatarola*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—As in the case of the other shore birds, my notes are very fragmentary for this common species. On the 24th and 30th of July, 1907, some were seen heading south over Monterey Bay, about five miles offshore. In 1907, a male was shot on September 23, and in 1909, a male on November 22.

89. *Oxyechus vociferus*. KILLDEER.—Wherever the conditions are favorable, the Killdeer is to be found in more or less abundance in this vicinity.

90. *Ægialitis nivosa*. SNOWY PLOVER.—The Snowy Plover breeds commonly on the sandy shore.

91. *Aphriza virgata*. SURF-BIRD.—Careful observation on the seaward side of the rocky islets along this coast would probably show that the Surf-bird is not rare. There are six specimens in the Academy's collection secured by me in the vicinity of Point Pinos; a male taken May 10, 1907, and two males and three females taken August 5, 1907.

92. *Arenaria interpres*. TURNSTONE.—So far as I remember I have not taken the Turnstone in this vicinity. Mr. Loomis

and Mr. Joseph Mailliard (l. c.) have recorded solitary specimens.

93. *Arenaria melanocephala*. BLACK TURNSTONE.—Like the Pomarine Jaeger, the Black Turnstone occurs in this vicinity in every month of the year, stragglers and early birds from the north nearly or quite bridging the interval of summer. At times it is common.

94. *Hæmatopus bachmani*. BLACK OYSTER-CATCHER.—They were of frequent occurrence in suitable places on the coast below Point Pinos. One of the Academy's specimens from this vicinity was taken on June 5 and another on January 24, which would seem to indicate that the species is resident.

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